(b) what was the overall impact oi this Jail on India's economy;

(c) the share ol Farming Sector in 19au-5l and in 1985-86 in ihe National income and in the total investment;

. (d) whether total loan towards Farming sector in 1986-87 was about Rs. 8,000 crores; what was the loan towards tha rest of the sectors in the same year; and

(e) the arrears written off in 1986-87 towards the Farming sector and also towards the other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The share of agriculture sector in the Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at 1970-71 prices in 1950-51 and 1985-86 was 57 per cent and 34.5 per cent respectively. Th$_e$ share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product of the economy has come down because the rate of growth of industry, infrastructure and services sector has been faster than the rate of growth of agriculture. Planning for industrialisation, modernisation and overall development has brought about this result. In the natural process of economic growth it is seen that higher the level of development, higher is the contribution of secondary and tertiary sectors in the economy. The growth rate of value added in agriculture increased from 2.06 per cent per annum during 1950-51 and 1974-75 to 2.30 per cent per annum during 1974-75 and 1983-84. The output of foodgrains increased from 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 150.5 m.t. in 1985-86.

(c) The share of agriculture in 1950-51 and 1985-86 in the National income (Net National Product) at factor cost at 1970-71 prices was 58.9 per cent and 35.7 per cent respectively. The share of agriculture in gross capital formation at 1970-71 prices in 1950-51 and 1985-86 was 21.4 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively.

(d) According to the latest information furnished by_ the Reserve Bank of india direct loans issued to the Farming Sector i.e. agriculture and allied activities, by Cooperatives, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and State Governments during the year 1986-87 (July-June) amounted to Rs. 7921 crores. As regards advances to other sectors such information is available only in respect of Commercial Banks, which pertain to outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks. At the end of March, 1987 outstanding gross banking credit amounted to Rs. 62554 crores of which Rs. 5104 crores was towards public food procurement credit, Rs. 10590 crores for agricultures both direct and indirect, and balance Rs. 46860 crores to other sectors.

(e) The aggregate amount of Rs. 7.26 crores of bad debts was written off by Public Sector and Private Banks during the year 1985 and Rs. 98.89 crores during 1986. Of these bad debts relating to agricultural sector written off by public sector banks amounted to Rs. 1.33 crores in 1985 and Rs. 6.00 crores in 1986.

Share Holders of Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation

2175. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the share holders of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Limited, New Delhi, who own 1 per cent or more of the Corporation's shares; and

(b) the names and addresses of the Chief Executives of the Corporation and also the names and locations of the hospitals who have been benefited by this Corporation and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARl SAROJ KHAPARDE); (a) The President of India is the only one share holder who holds one per cent or more of the shares of the Corporation.

(b) At present, the post of Chief Executive of the Coi poration is lying vacant. Only one full time Director namely Director (Engineering) is in position. He is also looking after the work of the Chief Executive. Shri G. K. Majumdar is holding the post of Director (Engineering) of the Corporation which is located at 1—Copernicus Marg, New Delhi. The names and locations of the hospitals which have been benefited as well as the type of services being rendered by tha Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation are given in the attached statement. *[See* Appendix CXLVTI!, Annexure No. 99]

Percentage of Rural Wealth in 1984

2176. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to stae:

(a) whether in 1984, 84 per cent of rural wealth was with only 30 per cent of the people while rest of the 16 per cent wealth was divided amongst the 70 per cent of the rural population; if so, what are the facts; and

(b) what is the comparative position today and what it was in 1950-51 and 1971?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) According to tha latest All India Debt and Investment Survey for 1981-82, top 25 per cent of the rural households owned 72.3 per cent, of the assets in 1981-82. In 1971-72, the top 30.4 per cent of rural household owned 80.1 per cent of assets. According to the All India Rural Credit Survey for 1951-52, 50 per cent of the cultivators (upper strata cultivators) owned 77.9 per cent of the assets.

Incidence of Goitre

2177. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE ba pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to krraw the incidence of Goitre in various States;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what are the arrangements made for manufacture and distribution of iodised salt; and

(d) whether any check have been made to see that quality control of iodised salt is made according to standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARl SAROJ KHAPARDE); (a) Yes.

(b) In India, the endemic geitre belt stretches across the entire sub-Himalayan region and includes the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura besides Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi. Endemic goitre is also found prevalent in certain districts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and Karnataka.

(c) The production of iodised salt has since been liberalised and Private sector has also been permitted to set up iodisation plants. The Government is providing 100 per cent subsidy towards the cost of chemical used for iodation of salt to the manufacturers. Other measures ineludt allotment of priority wagon for movement of iodised salt through Rail from the production centres to consuming centres; education and publicity on use of iodised salt etc. Adequate quantity of iodised salt is being supplied through the Salt Commissioner to the endemic areas of the country.